

Baxter Broadwell

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII.

IRONTON, MO. THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

NUMBER 42.

Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Ironton.
LOUIS F. DINNING, Judge 26th Circuit, Ironton.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
J. W. BERTMAN, Representative, Acadia.
FRANZ DINGER, President, Ironton.
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Believer, and **JOHN KEMPER, Des Arc**, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and **Collector**, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
G. W. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
WM. E. BRILL, Assessor, Ironton.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
STAR OF WEST LODGE No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MOSKAL LODGE No. 331, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the first and third Thursdays of every month.
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.
PIERCE LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRONTON LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.

Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Acadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the same place. Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. Church, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. M. E. B. L. Pastor. Residence: Ironton, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANZ DINGER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
And Agent for the Mutual Life, and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company.
Office—One door north of the Ironton House, IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART, COM' R U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. DIST. MO., Attorney at Law, Ironton, Missouri.
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY, Attorney at Law, PIEDMONT, MISSOURI.
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

W. R. EDGAR, Attorney at Law, IRONTON, MO.
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

FRANK COOLEY, Attorney at Law, FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince, DENTIST, IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the profession. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, New York, CO.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes and Views, Engravings, Chromos, Photographs.
And kindred goods—Celebrations, Actresses, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
We are Headquarters for everything in the way of STEREOPTICS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.
Each style being the best of its class in the market.
Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.
Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures. Jan-6m
Catalogue of Lenses and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents.

Martin I. and Martinet.

(N. Y. Sun.)

The West Point tournament is on, and every day the lists are set, while curious thousands watch the fun 'Twixt Martin I. and Martinet.

The whole proceeding would be tame, and most unconsciously dry, but for the cheerful little game of martinet and Martin I.

The military arm, you see, has its peculiar etiquette, and thus the notions don't agree Of Martin I. and Martinet.

What's on a millstone's further side, by looking through, the one can spy, which makes a chasm deep and wide 'Twixt martinet and Martin I.

The venerable joker finds No chance for any puns as yet, To melt the ice from off the minds Of Martin I. and Martinet.

While military bricks they fling, And legal stones they fiercely shy, What comfort can the contest bring To martinet or Martin I.?

It might be well, it now appears, As in the case of the cadet, To clip a portion of the ears Of Martin I. and Martinet.

A white married woman at Evansville, Indiana, was so fascinated by the banjo playing of a wandering negro that she eloped with him.

In order to test the question, an intelligent, reputable, and physically perfect negro was recommended by influential residents of Hartford for appointment on the police. The Commissioners rejected him on account of his color.

A candidate for the office of Recorder of Jasper county, Ohio, solicited votes on the ground that, if elected, he would return half his salary to the public treasury. He was elected, but the Supreme Court has declared the election void, because the inducement that he offered to voters was in the nature of a bribe.

The United States is now actually paying a less rate of interest on its public debt than France, the rate in this country being 4.6 per cent and in France 4.7 per cent, and the total amount of interest charge, \$83,700,000 and \$213,500,000 respectively. It is true that a large portion of the French debts is in 3 per cent rents, but then, on the other hand, the Franco-German war debt, \$1,873,400,000, is in 5 per cents, nearly three times as large an amount as our bonds bearing this rate of interest.

The rapid growth of the British ironclad fleet is illustrated by some figures just furnished by the First Lord of the Admiralty. On the first of April, 1874, of ironclad ships fit to go into action there was 101,044 tons. These ships were moved by 74,908 indicated horsepower, and they had guns which at one discharge could throw 37,000 pounds of metal. At the present time the total tonnage of the ironclad fleet is 272,000, the horse-power 195,000, the weight of metal which can be thrown at one discharge 111,000. In other words the British ironclad fleet has more than doubled in offensive and defensive power within the past six years.

The Queen has yielded to the popular desire, and has in trusted Mr. Gladstone with the task of forming a new ministry. Her Majesty first sent for Lord Hartington, but that nobleman recognized the fact that by accepting the office of Premier he would give offense to a very large portion of his party, and wisely recommended the Queen to send for Mr. Gladstone. This advice was followed after a further interview with Lord Hartington and Granville. The action of the Queen will give very general satisfaction both among Liberals and Conservatives, inasmuch as Mr. Gladstone is the recognized head of his party, and fairly entitled to the Premiership.

The immense speculations in wheat at the great grain centres during the last year have prompted a movement to regulate the tariff in future by act of Congress, at least so far as to prohibit the abuses complained of. Petitions to Congress are widely being circulated, asking for the passage of a bill which shall make it a penal offense to sell merchandise that one does not at the time possess, or to make purchases where the parties do not intend to pass the property, but only to settle the difference in market values at some future date. It is not probable that Congress will meddle with the matter. It would be quite as difficult to prevent speculation of this sort in grain or railroad and mining stocks by legislation, as to regulate a game of draw poker by prohibiting any player from betting on a bobtail flush.

The figures are now completed for the winter grain movement. The time covered is eighteen weeks, from December 1 to April 3. The receipts at the seven chief grain shipping ports—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Boston, Portland and Montreal—show a slight increase, half a million bushels, over last year. The percentage of receipts, however, at the various ports has changed considerably. The heaviest gainer is New Orleans, with an increase of 44 per cent, from 73 to 122 per cent of the gross receipts. Portland gains 1 per cent, Boston and Montreal make no change; New York loses 1 per cent, and Baltimore and Philadelphia 3 per cent each.

The crop failure in 1879 in some sections of Western Kansas compelled many homestead and pre-emption settlers to vacate their claims, but the risk of losing their lands is to be remedied by act of Congress. Representative Ryan, of Kansas, has been authorized by the Public Lands Committee to report a bill, which provides that settlers west of the 98th meridian may have leave of absence until October 1st, 1881; that during their absence no adverse right shall attach to their claims, and that pre-emption settlers shall have an extension of one year's time for the payment of purchase money, to enable them to realize something from their next year's crops. This is a just bill and it is thought will pass without reference to the public calendar.

The inquiry into the West Point crookedness promises to be as tedious as an ordinary Congressional investigation; but it is clear that the only fact of importance established thus far is that a young cadet of stalwart Republican proclivities refused to "fall into line" next to Whittaker, because of the *bouquet d'Afrique* exhaled by the latter, especially on dress parade. Whittaker, of course, is not to blame for his natural aroma, nor could the white cadet be censured for the revolt of his olfactory. The fact simply demonstrates that military discipline cannot effectually counteract the laws of nature, and that Republicans as well as Democrats are liable to turn up their noses when their sensibilities are offended. Human nature is human nature wherever you find it.

The Colored Union of the Y. M. C. A. of New York, who have been caring for and supporting the negro exodus from Arkansas, now in Manhattan en route for Liberia, have finally become thoroughly disgusted with their wards, proclaim them humbugs and swindlers and refuse to aid them further. The Union complains that the Arkansas negroes are greedy and lazy, take everything they can get but refuse to work for it, and even charge them with stealing. They declare that they do not believe in the Liberia scheme and that those who do will have to take care of the Arkansas darkies. It is generally surmised that these negroes are perfectly content with their present condition—food and lodging without work—and have no idea of going to Liberia. Indeed, even if they were in earnest in their pretended desire to emigrate, there is no vessel to take them to Africa.

The Louisville newspapers have got themselves into difficulty in consequence of a too earnest support of a Sunday law. The *Courier-Journal* has been a strong supporter of a Sunday law, and has waged a bitter war against the present city administration of Louisville for not enforcing some measure of this kind. The Legislature followed the advice of the *Courier-Journal*, and a Sunday law was passed by which all kinds of labor and amusements were prohibited. It is now asserted that this law is so wide in its meaning that it prohibits the publication of newspapers on Sunday, as well as other kinds of work. Mayor Baxter, who had been roughly scored by the Louisville papers, declared this is his interpretation of the law, and declined to make an exception in favor of those who have been so earnestly denouncing him. So between twelve and two o'clock Sunday morning of last week, the police visited all places open, including newspaper offices, and took the name of every person doing work, for presentment to the grand jury. The list includes all classes, editors, compositors, pressmen, newsboys, saloon keepers and hackmen. The law is very stringent, allowing no work or business to be done excepting household duties, and it is said policemen, firemen and telegraphic employees will be reported for violating the law; that is, doing work for pay and work not absolutely necessary.

Exodus Testimony.

Republicans will not be particularly grateful for the testimony of Col. Alexander Yerger and Louis Stubblefield before the Senate Exodus Committee last Monday. The first named is Superintendent of Public Instruction in Bolivar county, Miss. He says that while the educational facilities there are somewhat limited, they are shared alike by both races; and that so far from there being any prejudice on the part of the whites against the education of the blacks; the most influential portion of the former favor the increasing of the school fund in order to give the colored people more advantages. This simply confirms the statements of ex-Senator Revels made a few years ago on the same subject, though Col. Yerger did not say what the ex-Senator most emphatically declared: that since Mississippi had been under Democratic control the blacks had more and better opportunities for education than they enjoyed under Republican rule.

The testimony of Mr. Stubblefield is even more interesting and important. The witness is a middle-aged negro, unable to read or write; by occupation farmer, and for eight years past a member of the Board of Supervisors of Bolivar county. He testifies that he was a slave up to the close of the war; that he now owns a farm of 160 acres, well stocked and equipped, and believes himself to be worth \$10,000. Twelve or fifteen other colored men in the same county, he says, are equally successful, and he expresses the opinion that "if a colored man can't make a living in Bolivar he can't make it anywhere." The demand for labor is good and the wages paid are liberal, but he admits that many of his people "are lazy and won't work" and suffer the consequences thereof. He indorses the testimony of Col. Yerger in regard to the schools, and had no complaints to make of ill-treatment of any kind.

As Mississippi, in Republican estimation, is the typical "house of bondage," from which it is the duty of every negro to fly at the earliest possible moment, the story of the two witnesses is calculated to upset the Republican theory. That of Stubblefield is especially noteworthy, showing, as it does, that an industrious and thrifty negro, however ignorant, is able to get on in the world to his own entire satisfaction. We very much doubt whether there is a place in the North where, under similar circumstances, he could have done as well; and in no New England county, certainly, would he have been a member of the Board of Supervisors for eight years. Nor is Stubblefield's an exceptional case. In the same locality other colored men are quite as prosperous, and those who are not so have nobody to blame but themselves. What is true there is true elsewhere. There is no Southern State where an industrious and thrifty colored man cannot do well; do far better, we believe, than in any Northern State. The exodus is as unnecessary as it is unprofitable, and in the end will injure the North much more than the South. The latter section will be benefited by the withdrawal of the worthless portion of the colored population, while the former will have an unwelcome addition to its vagabond and pauper class. Men of the Stubblefield sort will stay where they are and let the good-for-nothings try Northern hospitality and Northern patience.—*St. Louis Republican*, April 28th.

The Chicago Outlook.

The Republican Convention of Ohio met last week for the appointment of delegates to the Chicago Convention. A decisive majority of the delegation are in John Sherman's favor.

The whole number of delegates that the several States send to the National Convention is 738. In addition to these, the nine Territories will be represented by 18 delegates. We shall not take these into our present computation, for, having no electoral votes behind them, their influence will be small at Chicago. The Republicans have chosen all their delegates in seventeen States, excepting that 16 are yet to be appointed in Massachusetts and 4 in North Carolina. The number now elected is 380, which, it will be perceived, is rather more than one-half of the whole.

If we regard the instructions, more or less explicit, of the State Conventions of Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Oregon, and consider the preferences of the delegates from States whose Conventions have given no instructions, the 380 delegates now chosen will be divided as follows: Grant, 218; Blaine, 110; Sherman, 25; Edmunds, 24; Washburne, 3. Total, 380.

According to this computation Grant's opponents number 162, leaving him a majority of 58 over them all.

But it is well known that under this classification according to instructions there are many delegates set down for Grant, especially in Pennsylvania and

New York, who are thoroughly opposed to him, and they mostly prefer Blaine; while on the other hand a very few are put down for Blaine who prefer Grant. If, then, we pay strict regard to the personal preferences of the 380 delegates, they should be arranged about as follows: Grant, 173; Blaine, 152; Sherman, 28; Edmunds, 24; Washburne, 3. Total, 380.

It will be seen that Grant's opponents number 207, placing him in a minority of 34.

There remain to be chosen by the States 358 delegates, of whom 212 are from Northern States, and 146 from Southern. As Grant's reliance for the rest of his delegates is based largely upon support in the South, the chances of his getting a majority at Chicago seem to be against him. Perhaps the most trustworthy forecast of the result is that if all the delegates vote from the outset according to their honest convictions, Grant will be beaten; but if a considerable number of them allow their wishes to be stifled by the instructions of the State Conventions, Grant will be nominated. In other words, if all the delegates to Chicago vote as they please, Grant will be defeated; but if fifty or sixty of them vote as somebody else commands, he will be the candidate.

As to New York.

[From the Republican.]

The Democrats of New York, we assume, feel as lively an interest in the success of the party, to say nothing about the welfare of the country, as the same number of Democrats in any other section of the United States. As partisans they rejoice over every Democratic triumph, municipal, Congressional or State; and it would be strange if, in the same degree, they should not regret any advantage gained by their opponents, the Republicans.

In New York this fall the people vote for members of Congress and for numberless county and district officers. It would be singular if it should turn out that the host of Democratic candidates for the various positions to be filled at the November election, had all, as an epidemic, gone clean wild and daft.

Yet we must believe all this—we must believe that the New York Democrats as a voting people, the New York Democrats as politicians, the New York Democrats as office-seekers—have all lost their senses when they declare for Tilden for President, if they are not convinced his candidacy means the welfare of the country, the success of the Democratic party at large, and the defeat of the Republican Congressional, county and district political aspirants.

Never, in the history of American politics, has there been on one won so smooth, so grand a triumph as that achieved by Mr. Tilden's friends (assisted largely, we admit, by his enemies) at the Syracuse convention of Tuesday. Mr. John Kelly had fulminated his threats. With the organization he once controlled, and that of the canal ring, he made, at the last State election, a bluff and helped the Republicans to defeat Gov. Robinson. In response to this the Democracy quietly places Gov. Robinson at the head of the delegation-at-large to Cincinnati. Mr. Kelly's bob-tailed, ring-tailed convention asks a committee of conference with the regular Democracy. The latter, without malice or ill-feeling, refers the subject to the National Convention—which is to say, the country at large, where it will be met as it deserves.

All accounts agree that Kelly's convention was a ludicrously sorry affair. It represented nothing but personal pique. Of course, it was valuable to Mr. Tilden, as it brought to him strength he might not otherwise have had; and one is almost tempted, knowing Mr. Tilden's skill in management, to suppose his rigid opposition to Kelly and his gang is a part of a masterly strategic plan. At any rate, it looks as though Kelly was completely put under foot and wiped out.

They talk of making John Kelly a candidate for President. This scheme, if carried out, means alliance with Conkling and the Republicans. In no other State than New York can there be a Kelly electoral ticket. His candidacy there will mean nothing but help to the Republican nominee. In spite of all, should Tilden be the nominee, it is our firm belief he will carry New York by a larger majority than in 1876.

Although the Stoddard county delegation was instructed for Mr. Ward, we feel confident that the people, if they had a fair and full expression, would be for Davis. Mr. Davis has

been in Congress only one term, and has made a record that will compare favorably with any of his predecessors, and we can see no reason, whatever, why the Democracy of this district should not return him, when they have no assurance that they can get a better man to fill his place. It is to be hoped that this matter will be carefully discussed by the people between now and the time for selecting delegates from this county to the Congressional convention. This done, we have no fears as to who they will be instructed for. The way in which Stoddard county was carried against Mr. Davis, will no doubt redound to his benefit in the other counties where there will be no gerrymandering, but a fair expression of the choice of the voters.—*Poplar Bluff Missourian*.

Political Points.

Garfield thinks Judge Field will be the Democratic nominee.

Conkling is a second choice of very many Virginia Republicans.

Massachusetts' cup will indeed be full if Edmunds turns his delegates over to Grant, as it is hinted he intends to do.

Gen. Joseph Lane, who ran for Vice-President with Breckenridge in 1872, is seeking the United States Senatorship in Oregon.

In the election of delegates to the Illinois State convention Blaine leads Grant four to one in the Republican counties, but the Democratic counties come up nobly for the ex-President.

Of the delegates thus far elected to the Republican State Convention in South Carolina, 77 are reported to favor Grant and 6 Blaine, 9 being doubtful. Twenty-two more delegates remain to be chosen.

Blaine is much annoyed by the resolution adopted by the Virginia convention asking him to accept the nomination for Vice-President on the Grant ticket, and is said to suspect that Don Cameron is responsible for it.

Thurlow Weed, Republican, thinks Gen. Hancock the strongest Democrat; Seymour second, and that Bayard has no chance. "If David Davis had been nominated in place of Greeley," he says, "he would have been elected."

The Chicago *Times* is convinced that Ingalls will support the nominee of the Chicago convention, unless the same should be a minister of Gospel, in which event he would probably insist upon running the devil in opposition.

Washington cor. Louisville *Courier-Journal*: A gentleman who informed Mr. Blaine that Virginia Republicans propose to make him Vice President on a ticket with Grant, reports Blaine as saying: "It is simply ridiculous and utterly out of the question, so far as I am concerned."

Gen. Steedman, of Ohio, "Chickamauga Steedman," says that had Gen. Hancock been nominated at Baltimore, instead of Mr. Greeley, the friends of the General would have read a letter from the Archbishop of Baltimore releasing him from all blame for Mrs. Surratt's execution.

Indiana Democrats are beginning to make up their minds that a ticket composed of Seymour and Hendricks would pay. Well informed Indiana Democrats do not hesitate to say that Gov. Hendricks would be willing to take the second place on the ticket with Gov. Seymour, but that he would accept nothing but the first place under any other circumstances.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has this to say of the Republican delegates from Georgia: As to the opinions of the delegation there are still conflicting rumors. The Blaine and Sherman men insist that they have eight votes each, but the Grant men speak knowingly about certain things not on the programme, which will give them at least twelve votes at Chicago. They are confident that several of the Blaine men are weak-kneed and will come over at the proper time. In view of all the circumstances, we think the Grant men are as well fixed as either of their opponents.

Perry H. Smith, who achieved a name during the last Presidential canvass, does not see a chance but that Grant will be nominated, and he hopes he will, for Blaine would be a more formidable opponent to Tilden. He would not allow the disaffection in New York would injure Tilden's chances materially. Being asked regarding the current rumor that Tilden intends to withdraw before the convention, he said: "It is false. No such intention was ever expressed by Mr. Tilden. He is an old man, but well preserved and remarkably active, and there's no truth in the newspaper stories of his mental and physical decay."